

The Great War—1168th Day

BRITISH "TUG-O-WAR" ON THE WEST FRONT

British Guns Pound Foes on Line Near Sea

Heavy Artillery Active as Rain Halts Further Infantry Attacks

Great Battle in Air Reported by Berlin

Eighty Aeroplanes Engaged and Three Ally Machines Shot Down, Germans Assert

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Heavy rains and winds limited fighting operations on the Flanders front to-day to mutual bombardments of varying intensity. The Germans made one last desperate attempt last night to regain some of the ground lost to the Allied troops Tuesday, but without success. Strong forces sent against the new French lines between Vichte Farm and Patagot Farm, in the region of Houtbuit Wood, were beaten back with severe losses by rifle and machine gun fire.

The German War Office statement tonight asserts that the French attempted another attack in this same region without success, but Paris makes no mention of the operation. The Berlin report adds that the artillery duel on the Flanders coast and in the Poperinghe sector increased last night to great intensity, but was followed by no infantry actions.

One of the greatest aerial battles of the war occurred last night over Zonnebeke and Zandvoorde, east of Ypres, according to the German communiqué. Eighty aeroplanes took part in this engagement, the statement says, three Allied machines being shot down. This action, too, is reported exclusively in the Berlin statement, the other war offices remaining silent on it. Haig's report, however, refers to heavy bombing operations conducted by British naval aeroplanes, one of which, assailed by anti-aircraft guns, descended and attacked a German gun crew, scattering them and wrecking their gun. Raids were carried out against Thourout and Iphendaele, where projectiles were dropped on the railroad tracks.

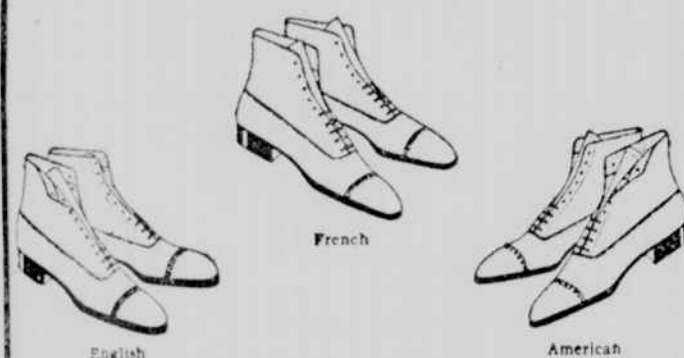
On the French front the Crown Prince claims successes north of Verdun where infantry fighting has been continuous and severe. Rhenish and Westphalian battalions, according to the Berlin report, in an attack east of the Meuse wrested important ground in the Chaume Wood and during the four French counter attacks that followed took one hundred prisoners and several machine guns. Advances of the French southwest of Beaumont and the region of Bezonvaux are declared to have been repulsed.

The Paris statement admits that a German assault north of Hill 244, on the right bank of the Meuse, brought the enemy temporarily into the French advanced trenches, but declares they were driven out completely by subsequent counter actions. No mention is made of the attack by the enemy on the opposite side of the stream. The persistence of the Crown Prince's efforts to regain ground on the Verdun front may be accounted for by the menace which the great drive in Flanders carries to their positions on the Meuse. If the lines in Belgium should give way, it would be bound to affect the entire German defensive system in France.

Britain's forces at Verdun are now

Franklin Simon BANISTERS For MEN Are Only \$9.50

BUT WE COULD GET MORE!



MEANWHILE, let us take a look at the shoes.

They are Allied models and feature national characteristics.

One model is American and pointed, one is English and blunt, the other is French and extreme.

All are specially designed and made for Franklin Simon & Co., which is responsible for their custom appearance.

In black, mahogany Russia calf and patent leather.

Men's Shoe Shop—2 West 38th Street Separate Shop on Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co. FIFTH AVENUE

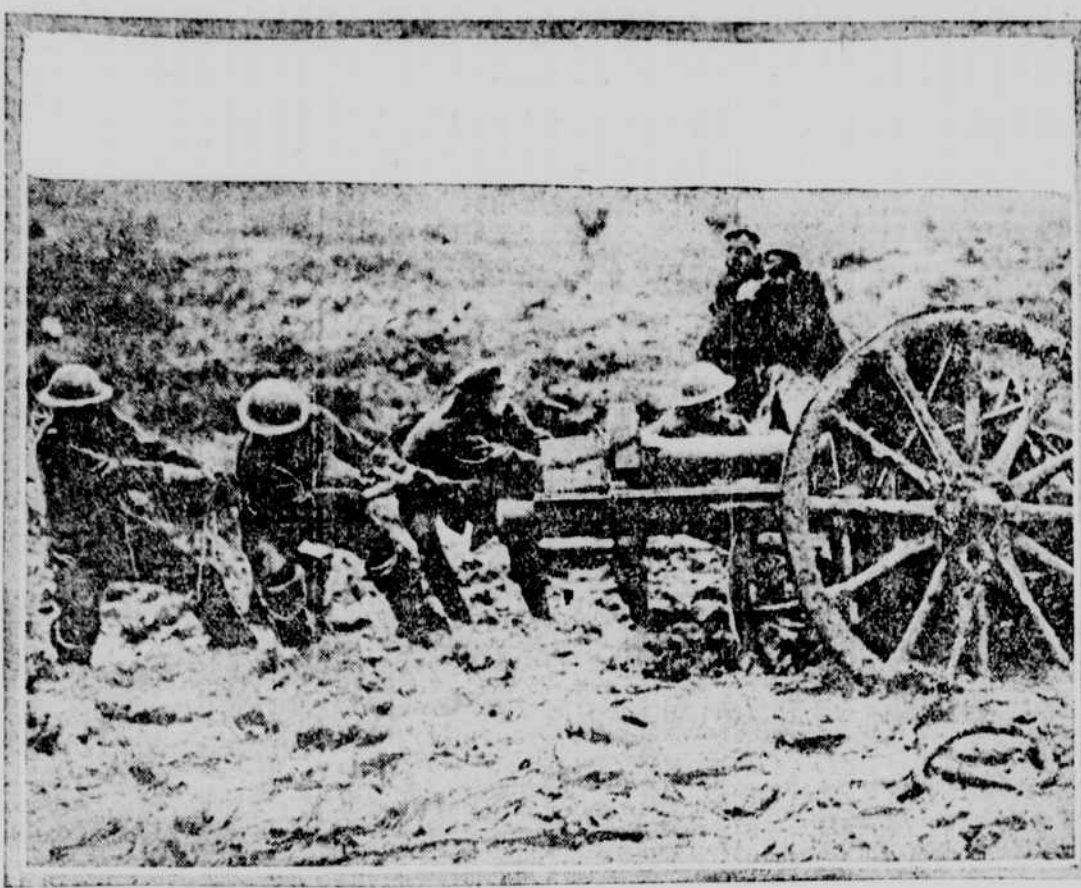


Photo from Underwood & Underwood, N. Y. Haig's soldiers pulling and jacking a field gun out of the Flanders mud to get it into a new position.

exceedingly well situated for a powerful drive northward that might easily reach the German frontier. The German command's anxiety over the general military situation is not confined to the Flanders front, but to the region of the Meuse as well.

British Gains Win Pershing's Praise

Ypres Victory an Answer to Weak-Kneed Peace Propaganda, He Tells Haig

(By The Associated Press) BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Oct. 11.—The recent operations in Flanders have brought many congratulatory messages to the British troops. Field Marshal Haig has issued an order of the day containing a number of dispatches received on October 3 and the replies sent to them. General John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary force in France, telegraphed:

"Permit me to extend sincere congratulations to you and your magnificent army upon the recent important gains in front of Ypres. They give a striking answer to the weak-kneed peace propaganda."

Field Marshal Haig sent this answer: "I wish to thank you very heartily in behalf of the British army under my command for your most kind telegram. We look forward to the day when the American armies join us on the Western front, and we are quite confident that the Allies, so reinforced, will fight the war to an early and decisive issue."

Allies Lost 374 Planes In Month, Berlin Says

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—An announcement by Army Headquarters to-day reads: "The losses sustained by the enemy aeroplanes in September on the German fronts were twenty-two captive balloons and 374 aeroplanes, including 167 behind our lines. The remainder were brought down beyond enemy positions. In encounters we lost eighty-two aeroplanes and five captive balloons."

Britain's forces at Verdun are now

U. S. Artillerymen Training With France's Biggest Guns

Veterans From Coast Service Need Only Practice With French Mechanical Devices—Reserve Officers Completing Their Schooling—Mastering Aeroplane Observation

(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate) (Copyright, 1917, by The Tribune Association)

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 10.—American coast artillerymen are in France training to fire guns bigger than the German "Berthas." Most of the men have had experience with big guns, but need practice in French methods and mechanical devices.

"There are also a number of reserve officers in the camp. They had two months' training at Ft. Greas Monroe and will soon be almost as good as the best, because they have all had college technical training or its equivalent. Just now they are at school again, cramming on French big guns and all the textbooks available. However, they need not depend on the books alone, for the camp contains specimens of most types of French artillery. The pride of the contingent is a monster mounted on railroad trucks which fires a projectile weighing 1,800 pounds.

Big Gun With a Sting After the French custom, the big howitzer has been honored with a name. "Mosquito" is painted on the carriage in huge letters.

"We call her mosquito," explained a French officer, "because she stings." "Mosquito" has buzzed no less than three hundred times at Verdun, but she has a number of stings left. The Americans detailed to this type of gun are loud in their praises and assert it to be the finest weapon in the world. There are those, however, who swear by "Petite Lulu," a squat howitzer which throws a shell higher than any mountain in America. There are champions also of "Gabby," a long-nosed creature which outranges all the rest. "Marcel" can talk a little faster than any gun in camp, but her words carry less weight.

None of the guns is being fired yet, for first the Americans are going through the motions and learning every dull operation. Aeroplane observation will also have to be mastered before the big gunners are ready, but the coast artillerymen assert that their experience with naval guns is invaluable and that only a small amount of work will be necessary before they can attain the same accuracy against land targets as against sea ones.

Technical Training Essential Every one has a good word for the field officers assigned to the big guns. The colonel in charge of the school said:

"Technical training is much more es-

Official Statements

West BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 11 (DAY).—There was a heavy rain again last night. The enemy's artillery showed considerable activity during the night west of Passchendaele.

On Tuesday and Wednesday naval air patrols attacked enemy trenches by machine gun fire. One pilot, being heavily shelled by anti-aircraft guns, descended and attacked the gun crews, scattering them and silencing the guns.

Early on Wednesday naval raids were made on the Thourout and Lichtervelde railway junctions and trains. Large quantities of explosives were dropped. All our machines returned.

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 11 (DAY).—In Belgium during the night we broke up a German attack delivered east of Drabank against our positions between Vichte Farm and Patagot Farm.

On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), in the region north of Hill 244, the Germans made an attack which enabled them to gain a footing momentarily in portions of one of our advanced trenches. After a short engagement we repulsed the adversary and remained masters of our positions.

(NIGHT).—During the day the two artillery were active at various points along the front, particularly in the region of L'Epinette Chevrepy, where our fire arrested enemy groups which attempted to reach our small posts, and on the Drabank front, the Meuse. There were no infantry actions.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Oct. 11.—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht.—In the Flanders coastal sector and between Blankart Lake and Poelcapelle the artillery duel increased in the afternoon to great intensity. Near Drabank the French again attacked, without any success. An aerial battle developed in the evening over Zonnebeke and Zandvoorde, in which about eighty aeroplanes participated. Three

War's Crisis Still Ahead, Maurice Urges U. S. Aid

Flanders Battle, Though a Victory, Won't End War, Declares British Expert

U-Boats' Threat Futile

British Have Become New "Steam Roller" of the Entente Forces

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Major General Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the War Office, in his weekly talk to-day with The Associated Press, after an optimistic review of the last week's work on the British front in Flanders, said:

"We have every right to be confident when we see what our men have done. But the fighting is hard, and we do not think that the present series of battles in Flanders is going to end the war. There is a great deal more hard fighting before us. I would say that the importance of getting the American troops here as quickly as possible and in the greatest possible numbers has not been diminished."

"The word 'steam-roller,' which was so often used in the early days of the war in connection with the Russian army, is exactly the right word to characterize the British advance in Flanders. It is an advance not rapid, but insistent, irresistible. It goes up hill very slowly, but now it is going downhill, and battles are following one another more and more rapidly."

"I want to say a word about the work which has been done behind our lines in preparing for these battles. I don't wish to minimize the U-boat threat, but I can truthfully say that nothing the U-boats have done has delayed for a single hour our work in France; it has not delayed a single round of ammunition or a ration for the soldiers. The British army was never better fed or supplied than to-day."

"The daily imports of British war material into France last January averaged a little over eleven tons an hour. In September they had increased to twenty-four and a half tons. The number of broad-gauged trains run daily in the war zone with British war material numbered 73 in March and 259 in September. The weekly tonnage on narrow-gauge lines in March was 25,000; in September, 175,000. The weekly average of war materials on the canals in the British war zone was 34,000 tons in March and 62,000 tons in September."

Commenting on the German report that the British had lost half a million men in the present series of battles, General Maurice said:

"The figures are grotesque. We have not had that many men engaged. As I have already told you, our casualties have been very light, and the German casualties are known to have been 75 per cent greater than ours."

General's Commission Is Sent to Pershing

Secretary Baker Forwards New Rank Conferred on Commander Abroad

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Secretary of War Baker to-day forwarded to General Pershing his commission as general, which Congress had accorded the commander in chief of the American overseas forces, by legislation just before adjournment of Congress. General Pershing previously had received his commission as general from the President.

Secretary Baker expressed gratification at the action of Congress in restoring the Civil War army rank of general. "I am delighted," the Secretary said, "that Congress has accorded this recognition to two distinguished American soldiers. It places the commander in chief of the American army overseas in a position comparable with the German staff officers, and the dignity of the task which he has in hand."

"It is obviously appropriate that the chief of staff should have equal rank with the German staff officers," Secretary Baker said, "and the rank of general is that of rear admiral."

Bulgarians Repulse Allies

LONDON, Oct. 11.—Allied troops made a strong attack Tuesday south of Doiran and north of Salonica, according to the Bulgarian official statement of Wednesday. The attacks, however, were repulsed by the Bulgarians. The Bulgarians gained a temporary footing in one of the Bulgarian advanced trenches, the statement claims, were either killed or captured.

The German statement to-day also reports activity along this front, declaring that Entente detachments which advanced many times were driven back.

The reported Allied attacks south of Doiran probably were not in force. The official statement from Berlin Wednesday said that southwest of Lake Doiran, "the Bulgarians repulsed several British detachments which attacked after lengthy artillery preparation." There has been no British statement on this fighting.

American Flier a Captive

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Harold Willis, a Boston boy serving in the French aviation corps, who was reported killed in recent dispatches, is alive and a prisoner in Germany, according to information communicated to Senator Weeks to-day by Ambassador Jusserand. The ambassador's letter to Senator Weeks reads:

"I am glad to inform you that I am this morning in receipt of a telegram from my government stating that Harold Willis is alive and that it has been possible to confirm that he is a prisoner at Karlsruhe."

Saks Suits for Men at \$23 and \$25

are shown in at least twenty-five distinct models, each reflecting in its fluency of line a quality of tailoring that comes from the skilful use of a needle and not from the careful manipulation of an iron

Today, when everything that goes into a suit—from buttons to woollens—is on the upward trend, the elimination of the middleman in the marketing of clothes means more than would seem at first thought. By wearing Saks Clothes you get more value in the tailoring and more worth in the woollens than is possible in most clothing marketed in New York. Saks Clothes are Saks-Made in the Saks Tailoring Shops, the usual profit of the middleman finding expression in our woollens and tailoring, which is one reason why Saks' suits at \$23 and \$25 are popular in price, but way above par in cut and finish.

Overchecks; Twin, Single and Triple stripings; Plain colors including blues and blacks; Fancy Cheviots and mixtures are to be found in our present assortments

The models—Double-Breasted and Single-Breasted with anywhere from two to four buttons, and pockets aslant, patch, welt, or regular, each and every model exhibiting an individuality of line and a quality of tailoring seldom if ever before seen in suits at a popular price. And don't forget, this is only possible because

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

Germans Fight And Fraternize On Russian Front

Press Offensive in the Riga Region; Are Conciliatory Near Jacobstadt

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'Fingey' Conners to Rescue Buffalo's Strong-Armer Is Going to France

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The War Department has completed plans for the dispatch of three regiments of steevedores and longshoremen to France to handle the unloading of cargoes forwarded to General Pershing's army. William J. Conners, of Buffalo, former Democratic National Committee man from New York, noted as a successful strikebreaker, will be appointed director of docks at the French port to which American supplies are consigned, and will have complete charge of the unloading of supplies for the Pershing army.

Difficulty in securing prompt unloading of American supplies in France has greatly retarded the transportation programme of the War Department, it was stated to-day. Moreover, this has further meant idle tonnage, which has been a cause of considerable irritation to the Shipping Board. However, with Mr. Conners in charge of the government's unloading tasks in France, officials expect that the work will be greatly expedited.

Russians Take Kurd Towns

Capture 250 Prisoners and Free 200 Syrian Captives

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The Russians have extended their successes of last week in Kurdistan, southeast of Lake Van, where they have occupied two more villages, captured a large number of troops and driven the remainder to the banks of the Great Zab River.

The villages captured are Marafa and Tchal, in the Duzdromar region, some ninety-five miles west of Urmia. In the operation 250 Kurds were made prisoner, and 200 Syrians held captive in the villages were set free.

Last week the Russians occupied in this sector the village of Oramaru after an advance of sixteen miles in three days, in which the Kurd forces were badly disrupted, according to the official reports from Petrograd.

Register To-day

To-day is Registration Day. Registration places will be open from 9:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m. Unless you register you cannot vote.

Mrs. Dewey May Bring Peace to Navy League

Will Use Red Cross Post to Effect Reconciliation With Daniels, Is Belief

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—It is believed here that Mrs. George Dewey, widow of Admiral Dewey, may be the means of bringing about a reconciliation between Secretary Daniels and the Navy League.

Mrs. Dewey to-day accepted the chairmanship of the naval auxiliary of the District chapter of the Red Cross. At the request of Secretary Daniels these auxiliaries are being organized by Red Cross chapters throughout the country to supply comforts to the men in the navy.

Mrs. Dewey is already head of the Navy League organization collecting and forwarding supplies for the navy, and it is said that she has accepted the two posts with the idea that in her dual capacity she may be able to bring about a reconciliation between Secretary Daniels and the Navy League.

Announcement of an appropriation of \$589,930 for the relief of Belgians not under the rule of Germany was made to-day by the Red Cross War Council. The fund is for the beginning of the work of the new Red Cross Department for Belgium recently organized under the Red Cross Commission to France. The separation of relief work from the Red Cross in France was determined on by the War Council owing to the present difficulties of communication and transportation in France.

Comprehensive plans are already under way in Belgium. These were outlined in conferences between King Albert and Major Grayson M. P. Murphy, head of the commission to France. Warehouses and stores are to be erected immediately along canals and highways in Belgium to serve as centres of relief distribution.

Particular attention is to be given to Belgian children and orphans, who have been the chief sufferers during the three years of the war. The Red Cross is planning to aid hostels, establish under the direction of the Queen of Belgium, for the care of children under four years of age. Efforts are to be made to see that the schooling of these children does not entirely cease. Refugee Belgium children in other parts of France and Switzerland are also to receive the special care of this new department.

A New "Mallory" Derby

"On the Square"

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